

Out Down the Cost of Living
By living better and getting more out
of life

Evans Ale

Will show you the way. Famous for
its success in lessening the hand
toward pleasure and benefit.
There's Evans' Stout, too.
Bottled at the Brewery for your
protection.
See that you get it.
All good dealers in Bridgeport.
C. H. EVANS & SONS, Estab. 1786.
Hudson, N. Y.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK ESTABLISHES NEW HIGH RECORD

August Figures Disclose
Unusual Growth of Num-
ber and Amount of
Deposits.

August, with a total gain of \$17,956,
was the banner month of the local
postal savings bank according to the
reports which have just been an-
nounced. The gain in the main of-
fice was the largest both in open ac-
counts and in the amount of money
deposited speaking well for the con-
tinued prosperity of Bridgeport. The
accounts:

Main office: 222 new accounts
opened; 100 accounts closed; 1,987 de-
posits made; 391 withdrawals; \$23,
871 deposited; \$10,274 withdrawn;
\$13,597 gain; total, 2,320 open ac-
counts; \$143,214 on deposit.

East Side branch: 87 new accounts
opened; 27 accounts closed; 254 de-
posits made; 66 withdrawals; \$6,523
deposited; \$1,082 withdrawn; \$5,441
gain; total, 2,320 open accounts; \$143,214 on deposit.

West End branch: 19 new accounts
opened; 13 accounts closed; 108 de-
posits made; 51 withdrawals; \$1,574
deposited; \$877 withdrawn; \$687 gain;
total, 140 open accounts; \$11,195 on deposit.

Stratford: Two new accounts opened
and none closed; 3 deposits and
no withdrawals; \$21 deposited; total,
17 open accounts and \$29 on deposit.
Total main station and branches:
230 new accounts opened; 139 ac-
counts closed; 1,466 deposits; 488
withdrawals; \$31,885 deposited; \$14,
932 withdrawn; \$17,953 gain; total,
1,326 open accounts; \$116,639 on deposit.

ROYAL PAIR DEAD IN SUICIDE PACT

Rome, Sept. 7.—Mlle. Odilia Van
Wildebeek, 30 years old daughter of
Baron Van Wildebeek, Bennekom, Dutch
minister to Italy, and Count Goffredo
Gaalani dell'Aquila, according to
newspaper despatches from Sorrento,
were found dead in the count's villa
at a nearby beach. In the room was
found a letter in which they said they
could not live without each other and
preferred to die.

The count, who was a member of a
prominent Neapolitan family, was
separated from his wife. He was on
leave of absence from the front
where he had been fighting with an
Alpine regiment in which he was a
sub-lieutenant.

YALE SEISMOGRAPH GETS EARTH SHOCKS

New Haven, Sept. 7.—Earth shocks
with extremely strong vibrations were
noted on the seismograph at Yale
University during last night.

A great many of the high school
boys are determined to prepare them-
selves thoroughly for college, even if
they break a bone in making a tackle.

WEATHER FORECAST

New Haven, Sept. 7.—Forecast:
Unsettled tonight and Wednes-
day.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy to-
night and Wednesday. Moderately
south winds.

A disturbance central this
morning over North Dakota with a
secondary disturbance central
over Michigan is causing uncer-
tainly showers and rain in nearly
all the northern states. Pleasant
weather prevails in the southern
districts. The temperatures are
slightly above the normal east of the
Mississippi river.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:25 a. m.
Sun sets 6:16 p. m.
High water 9:34 a. m.
Moon rises 3:16 p. m.
Low water 3:38 p. m.

Bed Bugs in the Bed

drive away your roomers
and keep your friends from
staying over night. They
rather leave and say noth-
ing, it is courtesy, but is not
forgotten.

CYRUS' PRESTO KILLER
will kill the bugs and rid the
house of the pest, 25c.

THE CYRUS PHARMACY

Fairfield Ave., Cor. Court-
land Street.

GREAT BATTLE OF MARNE, BEGUN JUST A YEAR AGO, WAS MOST TERRIFICALLY WAGED

Paris, Sept. 7.—The Battle of the
Marne began in the late hours of
tonight a year ago, yet some of its
details will be cleared up only when
official reports and documents are
available.

The respective strength of the ar-
mies during the battle of Charleroi and
the retreat, the number and position
of General Maunoury's forces during
the retreat and the preliminary
maneuvers, and the number and ori-
gin of the reinforcements sent to him
during the battle, are disputed ques-
tions. The reasons for the sudden
obliging of von Kluck's forces to ap-
proach Paris are also in doubt.
Little by little, however, the principal
developments of the battle have been
established.

Through the execution of their plans
had been retarded a fortnight by the
resistance encountered in Belgium,
the Germans in their vast circular
movement, pivoting on Metz, reached
the Marne and the Meuse August
21 with at least 25 corps (800,000 men) while the Allies had
assembled only 17 corps (680,000
men), including two divisions of the
British Expeditionary Force.

The Allies, counting upon several
days resistance by the fortress of Ma-
mure, took the offensive August 22,
with the object of piercing the Ger-
man line of the front of the Marne
and the Meuse and cutting the
armies of von Kluck and von Buelow
off from the rest of the German
forces.

General Foch fell in a few hours; the army
of General Foch (120,000 men) con-
centrating behind the center, was not
yet ready to go into action, and the
plan of the Allies was compromised.

After a hard day's fighting around Char-
leroi and on the Meuse, the first divi-
sion of reserves at Dinant was thrown
back and the 3rd corps at Marchiennes
sustained a heavy reverse, the
weakening of the center, held by the
army of General Lanrezac. General
Langle de Cary on his right had been
checked in the Ardennes, and Ruffey
in the center, was in a difficult po-
sition with the army of the Crown
Prince of Prussia at the frontier of
Luxembourg. On the extreme left,
the British troops around Mons were
vigorously engaged with the Ger-
mans, constantly increasing and
gravely threatening their envelop-
ment.

The French general was informed
by General Joffre, August 23, that
the enemy was sending three more
corps upon his left. General Smith
Dorrien's 2nd corps was already giv-
ing ground. Such was the beginning
of the retreat of the French army.
The British troops, covering 140 miles
distance, on the left wing fought con-
tinual rear guard actions and some
important engagements that checked
the advance of the Germans and pre-
pared the Battle of the Marne ac-
cording to his plans said to have been
definitely fixed August 27th by orders
in Joffre's hand.

General Langle de Cary obliged the
Duke of Wuertemberg to recross the
Meuse and held him there twenty-
four hours, retiring only under orders
from Joffre that he had to retreat.

Launois on the 28th. At Launois and
Rethel he held the same forces from
August 28 to 31, before continuing
his retreat. From his position fac-
ing the Ardennes and the front of
Marne, he had fought two whole days
and covered 60 miles with his forces
intact.

General Lanrezac attained a success
at Guise, but was ordered not to fol-
low it up; the situation was not yet
favorable for resuming a general of-
fensive.

The retreat of General French was
attended with the greatest difficulties.
The Germans, sending ever increas-
ing numbers of soldiers by forced
marches against his left, necessitated
violent and desperate counter attacks.

At Cambrai he sustained the fire of
the artillery of four corps; he lost 6,
000 men from the 23rd to the 26th
before being disengaged by a heroic
charge of General Allenby's cavalry.
The army of General Maunoury, af-
terward called the Army of Paris,
partly constituted the 26th near
Amiens and popularly supposed not
to have been in the action until Sep-
tember 6th, appears to have gone to the
support of the British contingent the
29th, in the region of the Somme,
where it administered a severe check
to von Kluck's right. The superiority
of numbers was too great, however;
after every effort the Allies found in-
creasing forces on their left, and the
retreat continued to the west.

The Germans occupied Amiens and
continued on as far as Beauvais.
This strengthening of the line and
the obliquing of the army of General
Franchet d'Esperey to the left, created
a gap between that army and the
army of General Langle de Cary,
which was filled by the new army un-
der General Foch, the French Cavalry
division during the battle of Charleroi.

Von Kluck's army, whose objective
was supposed to be Paris, was officially
reported September 4 as obliquing
to the southeast with the intent
of intention of neglecting Paris and
pursuing his efforts to turn the Allies' left.
At the same time the army of the
Crown Prince of Prussia, which had de-
cended along the western edge of the
Argonne. There were two theories of
the sudden change in the direction of
von Kluck's march. One that he was
pursuing the enveloping movement;
the other that he had discovered the
Army of Paris on his right flank and
by a clever dodge to the southeast
avoided the menace of being enveloped
himself. In the light of later dis-
closures the first theory seems to be
the good one. The oblique move-
ment continued after the partial
check at Compiègne and Chantilly
by the army of General Foch, near
Meaux. Senlis and Compiègne were
evacuated by them the 5th—the ad-
vance guard reached the region of
Provins, miles south of Paris and
20 miles south of Meaux.

The "trough" or semi-circle pre-
pared by Joffre's orders was in po-
sition, and the German armies had so
far marched into it the 5th, that
General-in-Chief Joffre was able to
issue orders for a general attack the
next morning, in order of battle as
follows:
Maunoury northeast of Meaux,
ready to cross the Ourcq between
Lizy-sur-Ourcq and Noyen-Mulien in
the direction of Chateau-Thierry.
British army on front Chantilly-
Coulmiers, facing the east, ready
to attack in the direction of Mont-
mirail.
Fifth Army of Franchet d'Esperey
between Courtenay-Esternay and
Senlis, ready for attack in direc-
tion of the north.

Seventh Army of General Foch
covering the right of Fifth Army
and holding southern issues of the
Saint-Gond Marches.

Offensive by these armies to be
taken September 6 in the morning.
The following day Joffre completed
his disposition of the Allied forces
by orders to the Fourth and Third
Armies as follows:

Fourth Army of General Langle de
Cary—stop movement southward,
turn about and face west, continu-
ing its movements with Third Army,
which was to delouch to the north of
Reims and take the offensive to-
ward the west.

The Fifth Army will attack the left
flank of the enemy which is march-
ing to the west of the Argonne.
The formation of the position into
which the German armies marched
south of a wide trough; Maunoury
and French formed the side toward
Paris, Franchet d'Esperey, Foch and
Langle de Cary the bottom, while
Sarrail's army formed the side toward
Verdun in the Argonne.

Maunoury's Zouaves and Moors be-
came the Battle of the Marne in the
early hours of the 6th of September
by recapturing the ridges of Marcellay,
Barcy, Chateau-Thierry and the
Argonne. The Sixth Corps also advanced
to the north.

From dawn the British army and
the army of General Franchet d'Es-
perey were heavily engaged with von
Kluck and von Buelow's right. The
British, facing a general northeasterly
direction, attacked the German line in
the angle of the trough. After 10
hours of continual fighting, the pressure
on the British front and that of the
Fifth Army on its right diminished.
Hard pressed on his flank by Maunoury
and the British, von Kluck was ob-
liged to weaken his center by sending two
corps (80,000 men) to the support of
the overwhelmed Fourth Corps on the
left. The German line was broken, and
the British, by a particularly
violent attack in which were
sacrificed a great number of men.

During the afternoon von Kluck
was obliged to retreat to the north,
Morin and abandon Coulmiers, but
succeeded in maintaining himself
on the right bank. The army of
Franchet d'Esperey also gained
ground. The Seventh Corps, which
drove the Germans from the village
and the environs of Jouy-sur-Morin
at the point of the bayonet. Several
villages were taken and retaken, and
the fighting continued by moonlight.
The French troops taking three more
villages.

The strongest shock of this first
day's fighting was supported by the
Seventh Army of General Foch. Dur-
ing the pressure of the first at-
tack, a rigorous counter-attack re-
alized a gain on his left before Mon-
de. The Fourth Army of General
de Cary, though just arrived, also at-
tacked vigorously along the entire
front.

The army of the Crown Prince of
Prussia had just taken up its position
before the Argonne and begun an
attack, which Serrail repulsed.
Dubail, in the Vosges, pushed back
the forces of von Heeringer, and De
Castelnau held the German Countess
de Nancy against the attacks of the
Crown Prince of Bavaria.

September 7.

On the morning of the 7th, Maunoury
found in front of him, not only the
single corps of the preceding day,
but 120,000 men; von Kluck had skill-
fully accomplished the conversion of
his forces and for the moment disen-
gaged his flank and saved the entire
German army from disaster.

Several villages were retaken by
the Germans, and the pressure every-
where was severely felt. The day was
saved for the Army of Paris by the
Second Zouaves, around Etrepilly.
At Cambrai the most violent attacks were
repulsed, at such cost to the Germans
that they accentuated their advance,
punishing severely the cavalry divi-
sion of the Crown Prince of Prussia.
The army of General Foch, the re-
markable charges of the Ninth Lan-
cers and the Eighteenth Hussars.

Franchet d'Esperey took at the
point of the bayonet "Leux Maisons"
and then Kluck's army, which had
after several violent combats crossed
the Grand Morin, occupied Jouy-sur-
Morin definitely and took up the po-
sition on the Petit Morin.

Franchet d'Esperey's numbers on his
right, held good until the Eleventh
Corps weakened; then established
his line a little in the rear of the
Salon - Gougancon-Couantré - Alle-
mard.

The Twelfth Corps of General Lan-
gle de Cary's army, heavily punished,
was sent to the rear to be reorgan-
ized. The 13th Corps, the least
tried, sustained along the line of
attack of 25,000 Germans all the even-
ing.

The German attacks were arrested
and Serrail's army, by the Thirteenth
Division of the Twenty-first Corps,
which lost its chief, General Barbade,
as well as Colonel Hamont and a
great many other officers.

General de Castelnau, before
Nancy, having led the plateau of
Amanvilliers, took it and held it while
Dubail in the Vosges maintained his
advances.

September 8.

The morning of the 8th found the
position of the wings little changed
from the beginning and the Allies
success limited to the gains of the
British forces and the army of Langle
de Cary. The fighting had continued
all day. The Army of Paris at the
extreme left weakened, but the center
held firm by grace of the furious
charges by the Algerian and Moroccan
troops that created gaps in the
German line. The day passed in at-
tacks and counter-attacks. Villages
were taken, retaken. At the cemetery
of Chambray, a great many officers
and soldiers of the Third Zouaves
were killed, and finally the line be-
gan to bend back in the direction of
Neufmoutiers.

1105 MAIN ST.
908 MAIN ST.
Hartford

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LEADING MILLINERS

AUTUMN MILLINERY

We are now prepared to show you the
largest variety of high class Untrimmed
and Trimmed Hats ever before exhibited
in Bridgeport. Ostrich Plumes, Fancy
Feathers, Fancy Ornaments of every de-
scription retail here at wholesale prices.
Special showing of Children's School
Hats.

wounded and material and losing
prisoners. The British forces dis-
covered that von Kluck's troops lacked
ammunition for their Mausers. Many
cannon and prisoners fell into the
hands of the British army during the
day.

The army of Franchet d'Esperey
advanced in union with the British
troops close upon the heels of the
enemy; and only the German batte-
ries, posted in the slopes north of
Chateau-Thierry, saved the retreat
from developing into a rout. The
German losses on this front exceeded
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Foch pushed ahead also with the
Seventh Army after the capture of
Amiens, throwing the Prussian
Guard into the marshes of Saint-
Gond. A stubborn resistance was of-
fered there in the parts where de-
fense works could be organized. Foch
succeeded in taking these works in
the rear, driving thousands of his
Guard so precipitately from the safe
roads that they sank into the slime
of the marshes. Several batteries of
artillery were lost there and the Sev-
enth Army took many prisoners.

The army of Langle de Cary, pressed
by fresh troops brought from Bel-
gium, maintained its positions, while
Serrail repulsed a violent attack on
von Heeringer with the Sixteenth
Corps.

As the result of the bloody battles
of Dieulouard and Sainte-Genevieve,
Nancy was entirely disengaged and
the Bavarians retired to a position
between the Bois Le Peire, and
Dubail in the Vosges progressed in
the regions of Linville and Baccarat.
September 10.

The morning of the 10th General
Maunoury was informed of the gen-
eral retreat of the armies of von
Kluck, von Buelow and von Hausen.
Vareddes and Lizy-sur-Ourcq, evacu-
ated in haste, were found crowded
with German wounded. At Etrepilly
piles of carbonized bodies were seen
and dead and wounded were found
in all the ravines and thickets, be-
hind hedges and generally at every
spot where the soldier seeks protec-
tion.

The British troops, continuing their
pursuit, took 13 more cannon and a
few hundred prisoners and great con-
veys of supplies and ammunition. The
army of Franchet d'Esperey, in spite
of the fatigue of five days' fighting
after 14 days' retreat, forced its ad-
vance and reached the line of Cha-
teau-Thierry-Dormans, taking four
cannon, 1,500 prisoners and a convoy
of 50 baggage wagons. The losses of
von Buelow's army on this front
were nearly equal to von Kluck's.

Foch's Seventh Army, moving on
Epernay and Chateau-Thierry, took
prisoners and booty and supported
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Cary by attacking in flank the forces
of the Duke of Wuertemberg. Lan-
gle de Cary entered Vitry-le-Francois,
which was full of wounded, and pro-
gressed toward Sermaize. The strug-
gle between the Crown Prince and
Serrail was still undecided. At Thir-
aourt Serrail captured ammunition
and on the other side of the Meuse
the Germans completed the destruc-
tion of the forts of Tyan and attack-
ed Serrail's rear but were repulsed.
They tried to cross the Meuse lower
down toward Saint-Mihiel, but the
French three-inch guns destroyed
each bridge as soon as it was made.

The 11th, the army of the Duke of
Wuertemberg, vigorously attacked in
the center, gave way and retreated in
disorder, while the armies of von
Kluck, von Buelow and von Hausen
took up positions on the line of the
Aisne.

This was practically the termina-
tion of the battle, though the army of
the Crown Prince held its ground un-
til the 12th, when it began to retire
slowly.

The best estimates of the forces en-
gaged placed the Germans at 1,375,
000 and the Allies at 1,125,000. The
French are said to have lost 30,000
killed. The Germans lost 50,000 dead,
while 250,000 wounded of both armies
were picked up during and after the
battle. The Allies stretched over 100
miles, and the number of prisoners taken is still
unknown.

Ladies of Letter
Carriers Will Have
Dinner Tomorrow

At a largely attended meeting of
the Ladies' auxiliary of the Letter Car-
riers association, Saturday, plans were
perfected for a shore dinner at Leh-
mann's tomorrow evening. Two ap-
plications for membership were re-
ceived, and one candidate was admit-
ted. The diners will meet at Fair-
field avenue and Main street, to board
a trolley car, at 7:30 tomorrow evening.

Y. M. C. A. NATURALIZATION
CLASS OPENS TOMORROW

The opening of the free naturaliza-
tion class on Wednesday evening at
the Young Men's Christian Association
will consider city government. Hugh
Lavery and Stephen F. Boucher will
be the speakers. They will cover the
city courts; the mayor and his duties
and the board of aldermen.

The situation is excellent. I order
again a vigorous offensive." The
retreat of part of von Bue-
low's forces before Franchet d'Es-
perey broke the German line and fa-
cilitated the efforts of Foch's army on
his right. The key to the heights of
Sezanne, the Chateau of Montemont,
where the Prince Eitel Friedrich of
von Kluck's army was posted, was
captured by the British. The center
of attack. The artillery drove
out the staff, after which the Moroccan
riflemen penetrated the park of
the chateau and drove the German
again and were repulsed. A third
assault succeeded and in the park lay
3,000 dead Germans, including two
generals. Whole battalions of French
troops entered the marshes of Saint-
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PERSONAL MENTION.

The regular meeting of the Women's
Relief Corps of the G. A. R., will be
held at the Grand Army hall on
Thursday, after 8 at 2:30 o'clock.

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

BRIDGEPORT'S BUSY CASH STORE.

Store closes daily 6 P. M. Saturdays 9 P. M.

Another Shipment of Bedspreads at great savings!

Two or three times a year we receive large lots
of spreads from a mill man with whom we have a
contract.

There are laid aside by the mill as being "imperfect"
—but it would be hard to detect any fault in them. When
a sufficient number have accumulated they are sent to us
in one lot and are placed on sale here at great savings.

Take note of these values:—

Heavy quality, crocheted spreads—full size, Hemmed or fringed. Good assortment of patterns. Value \$1.50—	Full size, extra heavy satin dimité spreads. Marseilles patterns. Value \$3.50—
..... \$1.25 \$2.25
Full size crocheted spreads. Good heavy quality. Fringed and cut corners. Value \$1.75—	90x100 Satin dimité spreads. Extra large. Value \$3.50—
..... \$1.39 \$2.50
Full size satin dimité spreads. Hemmed. Many dif- ferent patterns. Value \$2.50—	Heavy Marseilles designs. Rais- ed patterns. Hemmed or scal- loped with cut corners. Value \$4.00—
..... \$1.69 \$2.75
Satin dimité spreads. Good assortment of patterns. Square and cut corners. Full size. Value \$3.00—	90x100 Extra heavy satin dimité spreads. Value \$4.50—
..... \$2.00 \$3.00
Full size, extra heavy, satin spreads—Hemmed or scalloped with cut corners. Value \$5.00— \$3.50

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